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VOL. XLVIII.] WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1872.

[No. 3.

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### THREE THOUSAND APPLICANTS.

The number of people applying to the American Colonization Society for passage to Liberia continues to increase. We never have had so many names enrolled on our books at one time, now reaching fully three thousand persons, anxious to go this year. We have not suggested these movements. The applicants here feel the pressure of a great want and a great sorrow, and they ask for the means of escape. A letter bearing date February 1, 1872, reads as follows: "Parties in this county (Dallas, Alabama) and the adjoining counties have signified their intention to emigrate, as their condition is at best *but one remove from slavery.*" Another intelligent man of color, writing from Valdosta, Georgia, January 10, 1872, says: "I have often heard my father, who was born in Africa, speak in endearing terms of his native country. My grandmother also was a native of Africa. It makes me feel happy to think that there is a way for us to get back where we can have a *home and become a people.*"

Others of the applicants have higher aims: their hearts are set on Africa as a field for doing good—for missionary labor. The following letter, dated January 21, 1872, from a minister of the Gospel, is but a sample of several others in our possession: "I was a slave in Richmond, Virginia, until the 3d of April, 1865, and of course did not have the advantages of education. Since then I have instructed myself as best I could, thus fitting myself, to some extent, for my long-looked for residence in Liberia—the progress of which has been wonderful. I have found my way to Colorado, where I have charge of a little church. I am now more firmly convinced than ever as to my duty to Africa. My wife, who hated the idea of removing

there, has changed her mind, and is now willing to accompany me. We would like to go in May next, but in case we cannot get off then, we will make our arrangements to leave in the fall, if God wills it. We have some friends in Washington who want to go with us. It has been my wish, ever since I was converted, in July, 1857, to go to *Africa and labor for God.*"

Three other ministers, residing in North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina, want to bear the tidings of salvation to their kinsmen according to the flesh. What shall we say to them? What shall be said to the natives who are crying out all around Liberia, "Come over and help us?" We appeal for the means to put these waiting missionaries, with their families and a part of their congregations, down in some Liberian settlement or native town in its vicinity. It would be a great and noble work, and it would prove a source of joy to the contributors as long as they live.

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ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.,\*  
RECTOR OF GRACE CHURCH, NEW YORK.

I accept the postulate of the venerable Bishop† who has preceded me, that "the American Colonization Society is a success;" and I maintain that that position is susceptible of demonstration.

For, what is success in any enterprise? Is it not for an enterprise to have accomplished the end for which it was undertaken, and to have accomplished it speedily, economically, and thoroughly? Apply these tests to the design of this Society and to the results which it has accomplished, and see if the history of the work will not triumphantly meet them! A little more than fifty years ago, this Society had not an existence. Since then it has crossed the ocean to a distant continent, colonized a savage shore, planted a free Republic, reared institutions of learning, organized an independent Government, inaugurated among a barbarous people the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and manufactures, built ships, established a foreign commerce, and,

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\* Delivered at the Fifty-Fifth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, D. C., January 16, 1872.

† Bishop Janes, of the Methodist E. Church.

with all this, laid broad and deep the enduring foundations of the religion of Jesus Christ. Is that an insignificant work, and will it seem an expensive one, when I tell you that the whole has been accomplished at a cost less than that for a single year of the Freedmen's Bureau?

And if such has been the success of the American Colonization Society, what has transpired to make its work less worthy than heretofore of the large-hearted, open-handed sympathy of statesmen and philanthropists, and the whole Christian community? It is said, I know, in opposite quarters and for opposite reasons, that the work of the Society is done. Just as, before the war, (as we have been this evening reminded,) the Society was objected to in different sections on different grounds, so is it now. In the South it is said, " You have taken the black man out of his old condition of pupilage and servitude, and have endowed him with the rights of a free citizen. Stop now, and let us have a fair trial of this new *regime* which you have introduced. If the people of one section insist upon dictating to the people of another section in this matter, let them stand by the results of their own action. If you believe the black man happier when free here, why spirit him away to another country, as soon as you have given him his freedom?"

On the other hand, at the North it is said, " We have paid a great price for the freedom of the negro, and now he is entitled to its fruits. To have expended so much in achieving his liberties, and then to expatriate him, is to stultify ourselves and to wrong him. Now, at least, he has a fair chance: why not let him stay where he is and enjoy it?"

For me, Mr. Chairman, I take issue with all such objectors and precisely on their own grounds. I say with them, " By all means let us give the black man a fair chance; but let us, first of all, candidly inquire, and honestly acknowledge, in what a fair chance consists. What would "having a fair chance" for you or me involve? I maintain that it would at least involve having that chance under those conditions and amid those surroundings for which our Creator intended us. Now, Mr. Buckle has, with masterly hand, demonstrated that out of climate, natural and social surroundings, and the like, come certain results in races which are practically ineffaceable. The East In-

dian and the African were intended for, and are adapted to, the tropic, as surely as the Saxon and the Celt for the temperate zone. You may transplant them, if you please: but, though they do live, they will not thrive. And if I were hurried on board some strange craft to-morrow, put between decks in irons, forcibly conveyed to India, and sold there into slavery, I should not feel that I had had a fair chance if, after years of servitude on that alien soil, I was simply emancipated from slavery. I should not be at home there. My physical constitution would be in nowise suited for that tropical temperature, and every inherited taste and tendency of mine would be at variance with those of the people among whom I found myself constrained to win my way in life.

Mr. Chairman, *the black man is not at home here*. We may strike off the shackles that made him a slave. We may legislate away every legal or social restriction that makes of him a *caste* by himself. He will still pine for his own sunnier and more congenial clime, and droop because he is away from it. Look at the race in our own midst, in sections where they have been longest free and least proscribed. In all these years, what have they achieved, and where have they advanced? To-day, as heretofore, the black man is a creature of in-door, not of out-door life; or, if out of doors, he seeks the sunny side of the wall, and shrinks from manly tasks. His employments and habits are alike effeminate, and if we want robust vigor and resolute endurance we are not wont to look for them from him. Yet the *race* is not effeminate—its past is not unheroic. On the contrary, what soldiers and heroes have its Egypt and its Carthage brought forth, and why should not a nation with a past so glorious, achieve a renown even more illustrious, when the children shall bear back from these enlightened shores the sacred torch of a Christian civilization? If we would give them a fair chance, then, I maintain that it must be under their own sky and on their own soil.

And so it seems to me that we are constrained to own that the work of this Society, so far from being ended, is but just begun. If opportunities create obligations, what sacred obligations are ours! We have been reminded this evening of the manifold embarrassments which hedged about this work in the past.

Thank God those embarrassments are all ended now! The way is open for the work, and the work overpowers us with its demands. It has, indeed, been said, that the black man is himself the greatest enemy to colonization, and that if the means abounded for his emigration he would not emigrate. The statistics of the report read to you this evening have exploded that fiction in a way which would be ludicrous if it were not so pathetic. Not willing to go! Why, no sooner did this Society intimate, within the past few years, its willingness to send those who wished to emigrate to Liberia, than the applications poured in in such numbers, that the Society has been able to respond favorably to only about one in every ten. "Have mercy on us, and send us! We are down, and cannot rise up in this land." Such are the cries that letters read by our Secretary have left ringing in our ears; and yet it is said that the black man is not eager to go!

If he were not, I should consider that the Society had a mission to enlighten him until he saw his true interests and became eager; but with such facts as we have heard to-night, such a labor is needless and uncalled for. The black man is coming to see daily with more distinctness that this is not his home. He asks us to help him to reach his home; and, asking us to do that, he asks us also to save and befriend not only him, but a mighty continent and a whole race.

For we may not forget that, in rendering tardy justice to the black man here, we shall be also doing a veritable act of mercy to that whole benighted people from whom (as no willing emigrant) originally he came. If the people of Africa are to hear of Christ, the history of missions on those distant (and to the white man inhospitable) shores would seem to demonstrate that they must hear of Him by the voice of their own people. It must be the Christianized African of America who shall tell to the heathen children of Africa the story of the Cross.

It has well been said, that what the really noble work of this Society wants is a fresh infusion of enthusiasm. See here, then, I beseech you, motives which ought to be sufficient to kindle the coldest to enthusiasm! Are you a friend to justice? Render it, tardily though it will be, to a race too long denied a home on their own ancestral soil. Are you a friend to free

institutions? What nobler field for their extension than that distant continent, whose mineral treasures and growing commercial interests are already prophesying its future greatness? At this moment, England, with her shrewd discernment of an opportunity, is encompassing Africa on every side,—Livingstone on the south, Sir Samuel Baker on the north, commercial ventures into Abyssinia on the east, and vigorous colonies on the west. But the Republic of Liberia is the only civilized and independent Government yet organized there. Shall it not be strengthened and reinforced, that so the West may teach the East that noblest lesson of *popular government*, as we believe, so happily and so triumphantly illustrated for the first time upon our own shores?

Finally, are you a friend to the cause of Christ? See, then, in the work of the American Colonization Society, as I verily believe, the only satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of Christianizing Africa. What grander opportunity could invite the energies of any earnest soul among us? Crossing our own continent lately over the Pacific railway, shall I confess that I almost envied the men who laid that iron girdle, which has married two hemispheres, and bound together the commerce and the civilization of the far East and the far West. What a claim to enduring and honorable remembrance, thus to have written one's name in iron on these western prairies! And yet, his will be a nobler, grander achievement, who shall bear his part in building on that far-distant Coast those other highways in the hearts and lives of regenerated men, over which, sooner or later, God will roll in upon that darkened continent the splendors of millennial sunshine! And then, when as, at dawn the light creeps up the hillsides, the healing tidings of the Master's Gospel shall pass on from point to point, O what joy, if, while that ransomed race lifts one hand straight to heaven, crying "Not unto us, O Lord,—not unto *you*, O America,—but unto Thy name, Prince and Saviour, be the praise of our deliverance," it shall still stretch out the other toward these our Western shores, crying, "Yet *your* wise endeavors, *your* fostering care, *your* generous sympathy it was, O Americans, which, under God, most of all cheered, inspired, enlightened, instructed, and so saved us!"

## MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1872.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., of New Jersey, was invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York.

William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The following letter was read from the President of the Society:

BALTIMORE, January 15, 1872.

DEAR MR. COPPINGER: I am much afraid that I will not be able to attend the present Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society. I am in the midst of an important trial, which has been prolonged more than I had anticipated, and it is to be followed by another, the witnesses in which, summoned from a distance, have been for some days in attendance. Nor are my duties such that I can devolve them upon others. I believe that this is the first time in nineteen years that I have been prevented from presiding at our Anniversary,—though upon one occasion I could do nothing beyond presiding, having to return to my professional engagements the next morning. I might run down for the evening, and had intended so to do; but a bad cold, which has worried me for some time, obliges me to take more care than usual, and to husband my voice for an argument to-morrow. I regret this the more, because I had greatly desired to meet our friends, if only to assure them that I am more and more confident, as the years go by, of the importance of the scheme of African Colonization, and feel more and more satisfied of its ultimate success. Begging you to say to the members of the Board how much I regret my inability to meet them, believe me, with true regard and great respect, sincerely yours,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, President A. C. S.

Whereupon it was, unanimously,

*Resolved*, That the Board regret the inability of their President to meet with them on the present occasion, and they cordially tender him their hearty acknowledgments for his interesting communication.

The Rev. Dr. Craven, Mr. Merwin, and Hon. Mr. Parker were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society reported that during the past year the Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., of

Newark, New Jersey, and the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of New York, had been constituted Directors for Life of the Society.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 17, and 18, 1871, were read.

The Rev. Dr. Craven, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved; and the roll of Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, with the Life Directors and Members of the Executive Committee in attendance, was completed, as follows:

**DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1872.**

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D.,\* Hon. Orris S. Ferry,\* Hon. Julius L. Strong.\*

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.,\* Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Dr. Henry Lyon.\*

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D. D.,\* Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D.,\* Almon Merwin, Esq., Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott,\* Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.\*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. John T. Duffield, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter. D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Fifty-Fifth Annual Report of the Society.

The Rev. William McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee, which was read. He also submitted the Treasurer's Report for 1871.

The Report of Dr. James Hall, as Agent for the ship Golconda, dated Baltimore, November 1, 1871, with the vouchers and papers therein named, was presented.

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\* Not present.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Report of Dr. Hall be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report, with the accompanying documents, as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Chair appointed the Standing Committees, as follows:

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

FINANCE.—William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. John T. Duffield, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr.

AGENCIES.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Prof. Joseph Henry.

ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

EMIGRATION.—Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D. D., Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Letters expressing regret for their absence at this meeting were reported from Life Directors—Edward Coles, Esq., January 5; Daniel Price, Esq., January 12; and Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., January 15; and from Delegates—Jacob D. Vermilye, January 13; Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., January 13; and Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, January 15.

A letter was read from the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., a Life Director of the Society, as follows:

COLONIZATION OFFICE, BOSTON, January 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Please excuse to the Board of Directors my reluctant absence from their meeting next Tuesday. I first attended as a Delegate in 1844, since which I have been absent from but three Annual Meetings: once delayed by a snow storm till the Board had adjourned, once detained by a death in my family, and once by a broken limb; and I have attended one extra meeting in New York, and one adjourned meeting in Washington; all which, I think, will prove that I would not be willingly absent. I should be glad to meet the friends with whom I have labored so long and so cordially, and to contribute anything that I might be able to the successful transaction of business. I trust our Heavenly Father will guide the deliberations of the Directors, now and henceforth, and that His blessing may rest on them individually, as "good and faithful servants."

Respectfully, yours and theirs,

JOSEPH TRACY.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the letter just read from Rev. Dr. Tracy be referred to the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, to prepare and report a suitable Minute for our action.

Numerous letters from people of color, received during the last two months, seeking the aid of the Society to remove to Liberia, were presented, and, on motion, referred to the Standing Committee on Emigration.

The Rev. Drs. Haight and Chickering, and Rev. Mr. Appleton, were appointed a Committee to Nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Board adjourn, to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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COLONIZATION BUILDING, January 17, 1872.

The Board of Directors met this morning pursuant to adjournment, Vice President Maclean in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. John T. Duffield, of New Jersey.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, verbally, that there was nothing in the Foreign Relations, or the state of Internal Affairs, (which subject was also referred to this Committee,) requiring present action on the part of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Emigration beg leave to present the following Report: It appears from several documents and papers laid before your Committee, that the number of persons desirous of emigrating to Liberia, at the present time, is not less than two thousand, being greatly in advance of the ability of our Society to furnish free passage. This is a very striking and significant fact, and shows a great change in the disposition and wishes of the colored people at the South touching the desirableness of seeking a home in their fatherland. We shall probably have, for some time to come at least, many more applicants for our aid than we can possibly send. So that the main work of the Society and its officers, and a work demanding unusual effort, energy, wisdom, and perseverance, is the raising of funds, and all those preparatory and accompanying measures which are necessary to its successful prosecution.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Board took a recess until after the meeting of the Society; and after a brief period resumed its session.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the Nomination of the Executive Committee and Secretaries, presented and read the following Report:

The Committee on the Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year beg leave to submit the following names, and recommend their appointment:

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr, Dr. Charles H. Nichols.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Hon. Mr. Kerr, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report; which was on motion accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully Report: That they find that the New York State Society has ceased to be a branch of this Society, by striking out the clause in its Constitution which made it an Auxiliary. In the judgment of your Committee, the co-operation between the Parent and State Societies, so far as funds are concerned, is the most economical and hopeful measure that can be pursued. As has been done in former years, we recommend the organization of new Societies wherever there is a reasonable prospect of thereby promoting the cause.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to have action through the Executive Committee for the formation of Auxiliary Societies in such States, cities, towns, and districts as may have given promise of efficient co-operation with the Parent Society.

Mr. Merwin, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the books with the vouchers for the year 1871, and find the same correct, with a balance of \$324 27 in cash.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, the Committee to whom was referred the letter submitted yesterday from the Rev. Dr. Tracy, presented and read the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Board has listened to the statements contained in the letter of Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., under date of January 13, 1872, with devout thankfulness, mingled with sincere regret: thankfulness, that we have for more than a quarter of a century been blessed with his presence and wise counsels at the meetings of this Board of Directors, and for the great service he has rendered to the cause of African Colonization; and regret, that we cannot reasonably expect regularly to enjoy his society and counsels at our Annual Meetings for many years to come.

*Resolved*, That we tender to Dr. Tracy our respectful and affectionate regards, with the assurance of our prayers that the richest of Heaven's blessings may rest upon him, and in the hope, as his letter suggests, that we may see his face again at the next meeting of the Board.

Rev. Mr. Appleton, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee on Agencies renew the expression of their sense of the importance and need of securing earnest Agents for the work of the Society. Two powerful reasons urge them thereto: first, the interest of the colored people in emigration, and, secondly, the state of our finances.

During the past few years, a most remarkable movement has been witnessed among the colored people of the South. They have made most urgent and numerous applications for passage to Liberia, and there is every reason to believe that the movement will continue. What is the Society to do to meet their applications? At present the Treasury is not only empty, but burdened with debt. The only thing for us to do is to make these two facts known far and wide. We must tell philanthropists that thousands of colored people desire—long—to go to their fatherland, and thus build up a strong and abiding Republic in Africa. We must tell Christians that thousands of men, many of them followers of Christ, desire to go to that land, where they may most successfully carry on the cause of missions. These facts cannot fail to be potent for good. Let them be told everywhere, and our Treasury will be filled. The Committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend the Executive Committee to secure the services of earnest Agents, to arouse the public mind in behalf of our Society, and to obtain more enlarged means to carry on its work.

Rev. Dr. Craven, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following Report; which

was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

In the present aspect of the American Colonization Society, we must deem finance a paramount question. We may congratulate ourselves on the condition of our work in all other respects. Liberia is a success. The new condition of the colored race is overwhelming us with applicants for passage from amongst the best of them in the South. These are two vital facts. We may be thankful that we need only money to press our work on for Liberia and Africa, and for thousands of our colored people. We ought to have \$100,000 a year for ten years to come.

We confide in the giving people. We are sure that they can appreciate our work, and that, having the facts we possess, they will come to our aid. How shall they get the facts? The African Repository is very useful, and can be made more so. Circulars are useful, and can also be made more so. But these alone are not sufficient, as is proved by the results.

There seems to us but one method to pursue of raising money, namely, that of living Agents, wisely chosen, and distributed over the whole country. Much of our income the past year has come from the New England States, Eastern New York, and New Jersey. In these States are three districts, worked by three industrious, earnest men. These States have had a larger amount of agency work expended upon them than any other section of the country. These facts account for the difference more than any other facts. The old opposition to the Society has been more intense in most of these States than elsewhere, and yet they have responded more liberally, and will continue to. We approve of a wise liberality in the Executive Committee in the employment of its Agents.

For a time, at least, whilst we are patiently awaiting the transition in public sentiment, following the new condition of the colored people, the inducement to engage in our work must be sufficient to secure the right men. We do not counsel extravagance or haste in this grave matter, but we do counsel liberality and wise business principles in the choice and pay of men for this necessary work. All of us must recognize the fact that we must have money, and that he is a benefactor who gives or induces others to give.

Your Committee most earnestly urge all concerned to review this vital matter, and ask what they can do about it? We recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Executive Committee to make increased endeavors, by the use of the secular and religious press, and by the employment of suitable Agents, appointed on liberal conditions, to diffuse information, and thus increase the income of the Society.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Crayen, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Chairman and the Secretary, for their faithful services during its sessions.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That after the reading of the minutes of to-day and devotional services, the Board adjourn to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by the Rev. S. E. Appleton, and then adjourned.

W.M. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

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#### THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, inaugurated President of Liberia, January 1, 1872, is well known in this country and in Europe. He was born of free parents in Norfolk, Virginia, March 15, 1809, received the elements of a plain education at Petersburg, engaged in running a flat-boat on the Appomattox and James Rivers, and accompanied his mother to Liberia, landing at Monrovia March 24, 1829. He engaged, with success, in mercantile business, and also held several offices under the Colonial Government. Upon the death of Governor Buchanan, September 3, 1841, Mr. Roberts was appointed by the American Colonization Society to succeed him, and honorably filled that position until October 5, 1847, when he began his first term as President, the people of Liberia, in Convention assembled, having taken upon themselves the responsibilities and dignity of a free and sovereign State.

Mr. Roberts was re-elected President of the Republic for three different terms, of two years each; and, declining a re-nomination, he was, July 26, 1856, appointed President of the Liberia College, at Monrovia, the duties of which have since claimed his time and attention. He has long been a consistent and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SETTLED IN LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(CONTINUED FROM THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, PAGE 64.)

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connnecticut.	New Jersey.	Delaware.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	Tennessee.	Mississippi.	Alabama.	Florida.	Georgia.	South Carolina.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Alabam.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Michigan.	Illinoi.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Nebraska.	Missouri.	Ind.	Territory.	Texas.	Barbadoes.	Total.	Total by Years							
148	Golconda.....	May, 1867.....	6	1	1	5	5	256	53	19	237	19	56	9	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	321	321									
149	Golconda.....	Nov., 1867.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	312												
150	J. M. Waterbury	April, 1868.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	633	633												
151	Golconda.....	May, 1868.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2												
152	Golconda.....	Nov., 1869.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	123	194	194	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	451	451		
153	Golconda.....	Nov., 1870.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	453
154	Thomas Pope.....	Feb., 1871.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	160	
155	Edith Rose.....	Nov., 1871.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	196
	Totals.....	.....	63	36	57	295	77	359	9	581	110	3739	1693	1230	1380	5	156	593	309	957	677	56	83	1	5	7	17	9	346	346	245	245	247	247	13,598	13,598										

## RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts .....	63	South Carolina.....	1,230	Missouri.....	83	zation Society has settled at "Maryland in Liberia" ..
Rhode Island.....	36	Georgia.....	1,980	Iowa.....	1	at "Maryland in Liberia" ..
Connecticut.....	37	Florida.....	5	Wisconsin.....	5	Total.....
New York.....	295	Alabama.....	156	Texas.....	7	1,227
New Jersey.....	77	Mississippi.....	593	Mississippi.....	7	Note.—The number of Reca-
Pennsylvania.....	359	Louisiana.....	309	Indian Territory.....	9	tured Africans sent to Liberia by
Delaware.....	9	Tennessee.....	957	Barbados.....	346	the Government of the United
Maryland .....	581	Kentucky.....	677	Total.....	13,598	States—not embraced in the fore-
District of Columbia.....	110	Ohio.....	56	The Maryland State Coloniz-	13,598	going table—is 5,722, making a
Virginia.....	3,739	Indiana.....	83	North Carolina.....	63	grand total of 20,547.
North Carolina.....	1,693	Illinois.....	1			

## EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1820.....	86	1840.....	115	1860.....	316
1821.....	33	1841.....	85	1861.....	55
1822.....	37	1842.....	248	1862.....	65
1823.....	65	1843.....	85	1863.....	26
1824.....	103	1844.....	170	1864.....	23
1825.....	66	1845.....	187	1865.....	527
1826.....	182	1846.....	89	1866.....	621
1827.....	222	1847.....	51	1867.....	633
1828.....	163	1848.....	441	1868.....	453
1829.....	205	1849.....	422	1869.....	160
1830.....	259	1850.....	505	1870.....	196
1831.....	421	1851.....	676	1871.....	247
1832.....	796	1852.....	630		
1833.....	270	1853.....	783	Total.....	13,598
1834.....	127	1854.....	553	The Maryland State Col-	
1835.....	146	1855.....	207	onization Society has	
1836.....	234	1856.....	533	settled at "Maryland,	
1837.....	138	1857.....	370	in Liberia" .....	1,227
1838.....	109	1858.....	167		
1839.....	47	1859.....	248	Total.....	14,825

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,547.

## COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table will show the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society:

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1827-9.....	\$14,031 50	1853.....	\$82,458 25
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1854.....	65,433 93
1823.....	4,758 22	1855.....	55,276 89
1824.....	4,379 89	1856.....	81,384 41
1825.....	10,125 85	1857.....	97,384 84
1826.....	14,779 24	1858.....	61,820 19
1827.....	13,294 94	1859.....	160,303 23
1828.....	13,458 17	1860.....	104,546 92
1829.....	20,295 61	1861.....	75,470 74
1830.....	26,683 41	1862.....	46,208 46
1831.....	32,101 58	1863.....	50,900 36
1832.....	43,065 08	1864.....	79,454 70
1833.....	37,242 46	1865.....	23,633 37
1834.....	22,984 30	1866.....	59,375 14
1835.....	36,661 49	1867.....	53,190 48
1836.....	33,006 88	1868.....	49,959 52
1837.....	25,558 14	1869.....	62,269 78
1838.....	10,947 41	1870.....	28,372 32
1839.....	51,498 36	1871.....	29,348 80
1840.....	56,985 62	Total.....	2,364,648 67
1841.....	42,443 68		
1842.....	32,898 88		
1843.....	36,093 94	The Maryland State Society, since	
1844.....	33,610 39	its organization, received.....	309,759 33
1845.....	56,458 60	The New York State Society and	
1846.....	39,900 03	Pennsylvania Society, during	
1847.....	29,472 84	their independent condition,	
1848.....	49,845 91	received.....	95,640 00
1849.....	50,332 84	The Mississippi Soc'y, during in-	
1850.....	64,973 71	dependent operations, received	12,000 00
1851.....	97,443 77		
1852.....	86,775 74	Making a total to Jan. 1, 1872..\$2,782,048 00	

## WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

LETTER FROM REV. THOMAS C. UPHAM, D. D.

The following very interesting letter was read at the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, and the thanks of the Board were unanimously voted to its venerable and gifted author for his words of appreciation and encouragement:

CITY OF NEW YORK, December 20, 1871.

*To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society:*

Allow me, as a humble member and a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, with whose objects and labors I have been in some degree acquainted from the beginning, to utter a few words of sympathy and encouragement.

My first remark is, that the great problem of the restoration of Africa, in all the ways and by all the means which are practicable, loses none of its interest with the public. On the contrary, the interest which is taken in it appears to be continually increasing, especially in the view of philanthropists and Christians. The conviction is arising in many praying and believing hearts that the redemption of Africa, which, for inscrutable reasons, has been so long deferred, is at last rapidly approaching; and while the great fact is no longer allowed to be a matter of cavil and doubt, it is beginning to be equally clear, that the methods through which that redemption is to be effected cannot be separated from the instrumentalities and aids which are found in Colonization.

In prosecuting, therefore, the duties which devolve on us as a Society, it is a matter of congratulation that God has thrown light upon our path, and that two things at least are clear: First, the great object which is to be effected; and, second, the way or method in which it is to be done.

Africa is to be saved, which implies and requires intelligence, culture, and the full development of the sciences and arts; and Colonization is to be the Providential instrumentality through which these results are to be secured. And we may now go further than this: Colonization is not inactivity, but implies movement, a change of situation, something to be done, and something to be endured. And this implies that there are men

somewhere, who are fitted to do and to endure all that would be required of them in this new situation.

But the white man, it is conceded, after various trials which have been made, has not the physical capabilities which would enable him safely to venture on such an undertaking, saying nothing of the other disqualifications which are incidental to his race. It is the colored man, therefore, regenerated by freedom, education, and the spirit of God, to whom is especially assigned the great work, the great responsibility, and the great honor. Africa opens her arms to her own children, and after their long separation welcomes them back, with their gifts of civilization and Christianity, to scenes of renewed activity, usefulness, and hope.

It is hardly necessary to add, that, in taking this view, we sincerely and earnestly disclaim any idea of disturbing the colored man's present favored condition in this country. That position is settled in the strong basis of constitutional law, and every American, who understands the foundation of his own rights, is bound to respect and defend it. We may go further, and say, and with a profound conviction of its truth, that the full recognition of the colored man's rights here, including his education and his elevation in every respect, has an important connection with his relations to Africa, and with that work, unsurpassed in the history of man, which the fact of such relationship evidently assigns to him. The work, in its most important features, is emphatically his. And it is his present position in this country, with its rights, privileges, and advantages, which, with God's blessing, will give him strength and wisdom to do it.

And yet, while we may admit all this to be essentially true, and to be the occasion of gratitude, we shall find, on a full consideration of the subject, that we too have our appropriate position, responsibility, and duties. The white man and the colored man have been associated together in the past history of this country in such a way that it necessarily secures a mutual interest and a desire for each others good. We certainly are not at liberty, with all the history of the past before us, to say to our colored friends, that they must go on without our sympathy and aid, and do the great work of redeeming Africa

alone. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, just as soon as our colored friends feel that they are ready to move, and many of them feel so to-day, then, in the discharge of an obligation which God has evidently imposed upon us, ships and clothing and food and books and agricultural implements, and whatever else may be necessary for them, must be provided. The Providence of God, which is wise in its estimate of times and seasons, is justly imperative in its claims, and takes but little cognizance of excuses. It is wise to listen to Providential voices. And when the hour of divine destiny strikes, it will be dangerous to be found out of the ranks, and still more to disobey. And, for one, I feel that the time has arrived.

It is on such grounds, that, in giving utterance to sentiments which I deeply feel, I would encourage a greatly increased effort in the direction of Colonization.

The object to be accomplished is distinctly before us, and the method of accomplishing it, in its essential features, is not less distinct. And it is to be hoped, therefore, that the friends of Colonization, encouraged by the signs of the times, will continue to prosecute the work which Providence has assigned them, not only with increased effort, but with full confidence that the blessing of God attends them.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS C. UPHAM.

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#### A LIBERIAN'S ADDRESS.

*The Hancock Sentinel*, of December 21, 1871, published at Sparta, Georgia, contains the following address by Mr. John W. Good, a citizen of Cape Palmas, Liberia:

It affords me great pleasure in having the honor of addressing you in regard to Liberia, Africa, the land of our fore-fathers, where all men are free. I have lived there some thirteen years. Farmers of all grades will not despair who go to that land, as they will realize all they ever expected; for they will find a land whose fertility cannot be surpassed. I am a resident of the settlement of New Philadelphia, in Maryland county. Many persons from this place are residents of that settlement. There have been many wrong reports regarding persons going to Liberia. I can say that there has never been an

emigrant taken to Cuba or any other place that started for Liberia. The members of the Colonization Society are gentlemen of honor, and some of the leading men of the day. The Society has spent thousands of dollars for the good of our race. They deserve the greatest praise from all men of color. There are those who have said that the Society is against us, by colonizing us in Liberia. They are wrong, for I can say for myself that it is the best institution ever raised in the United States of America for the good of the black man.

What has it done for the man of color? I will tell you: It has caused our becoming a black nationality, a free, sovereign, and independent State, by the name and style of the Republic of Liberia. We have announced to the nations of the world the new position we hold. We are in treaty relationship with England, and with the United States of America, with France, and all the leading Governments of the world.

A great and good work is going on there. We have carried the holy Gospel to our brethren that were in darkness. It is a work that God has designed for us to do, and if we put our trust in Him, He will enable us to build up that great and vast country to its former standing. All that's wanted is for Africans to rally together. We, as a race, are looked upon as the inferiors of the white race. Under these considerations, it should prompt us to seek a home in the fertile plains beyond the waters, where all men have equal rights. It will be the means of carrying there capital, thus borrowing from a nation that has held us in bondage the golden jewel of Christianity and the silver jewel of education; treasures that are priceless indeed.

It is my sincere prayer that Africa may be restored to her long-lost glory, and that Liberia, under the guidance of Heaven, may continue a happy asylum for our oppressed race, and a blessing to the benighted and degraded natives of that vast continent.

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AFRICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION  
LIBERIA.

MONROVIA—Rev. Amos Herring. KENTUCKY—Rev. H. W. Erskine. HARRISBURGH—Rev. Simon Harrison. NEAR HARRISBURGH—Alexander High School—Messrs. Alfred King and D. C. Ferguson, teachers. ROBERTSPORT—Mr. Robert M. Deputie, licentiate preacher. SAMSONVILLE—Mr. Philip Flournoy, licentiate preacher. MARSHALL—Rev. Thomas E. Dillon. NEAR MARSHALL—Rev. John M. Deputie. SINOU—Rev. James M. Priest. SETTRA KROO—Mr. Washington McDonogh, teacher.

No changes of any moment have taken place in this mission. It greatly needs strengthening. No new laborers of late have been sent to Liberia. Some who are on the ground are well stricken in years. The poverty of the people keeps them de-

pendent on the Board. This paralyzes effort, and the result is that the mission lacks a certain aggressive force. On the other hand, certain laborers from among themselves are in process of training, and two or three have been licensed or ordained to preach the Gospel. A missionary from this country is needed to take charge of the Alexander High School.

#### GALOON AND CORISCO.

**GABOON**--at Daraka, on the Gaboon river, near the equator, twenty miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station, 1842; transferred to the Board 1871; missionary laborers--Rev. Albert Bachnell and his wife; Rev. Samuel L. Gillespie; Miss Sarah J. Boughton; two native assistants. Out-stations--at Nengenge, on an island, twenty miles up the Gaboon river; one native assistant. At Kama; vacant. COURICO--at Fvangelista and Alonso, fifty-five miles north of the equator, and from fifteen to twenty miles from the main land; occupied as a mission station, 1850; missionary laborers--Rev. Ibia J. Ikenje. Out-stations--at Mbangwe, on the main land, opposite Corisco, and other places; occupied by -- native assistants. BENITA--on the main land, fifty-three miles north of Chizico; occupied as a mission station 1861; missionary laborers--Rev. D. Hamill Kasch, M. D.; Rev. Messrs. J. C. De Bruyn Kops and Samuel H. Murphy, and their wives; Miss Isabella A. Nassau, and -- native assistants. Out-stations--at Bolenda, near Benita, and other places.

This mission was reduced in strength by the return home of Rev. William Walker and his wife. They needed rest. It is hoped that they can go back and carry forward the work. The working force of this combined mission, formerly independent of each other, was greatly enlarged by the return of Mr. and Mrs. Bachnell, and by Messrs. Kops, Gillespie, and Murphy, Mrs. Kops, Mrs. Murphy, and Miss Boughton. These are insufficient to meet the demands of the mission, and other laborers are greatly desired, and with them a physician. Two unmarried ladies are required for work among the women at Corisco and the main land. Mr. and Mrs. De Heer, who have been at home for health, are preparing to return. Mr. De Heer has been enabled to attend, while in this country, to the publication of certain books in the Benga language. The purchase of a missionary vessel, and the marked interest in religious things at Gaboon, have characterized the mission during the year. The prospects for greater success are cheering. It is hoped that the Industrial Institution will accomplish much good, though at present it is a day of small things with it.—*Foreign Missionary.*

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#### LIBERIA EPISCOPAL MISSION.

The Epiphany Appeal, 1872, of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, has the following reference to the mission work in Western Africa, and

the urgent need for more laborers to enter the open door which Liberia presents to the interior:

Our work in Africa is on the West Coast, the Republic of Liberia being its base of operations. Whether we consider this settlement as a colony which was settled in Africa from our own shores, and largely under the auspices of our people; or as organized into a young Republic; or as an instance of a wronged and inferior race manfully struggling after independence and a home which they may call their own; or as an experiment at colonization, which if successful will be fraught with inestimable blessings, directly to the colored race and indirectly to our own, the people of Liberia have claims upon us which are altogether extraordinary.

When we look at them in another light, and remember that these Africans, like the eunuch of old, who was led all the way from Ethiopia to Jerusalem to worship, have been brought, in the Providence of God, to this distant land—like Palestine, a centre of religious light—and that it is left with us to decide whether, returned to Africa, they shall be bearers to its benighted people of the story of the LAMB led to the slaughter, under these circumstances their claims upon us seem without a parallel.

Little interested as the Church as a whole has been in the work in that land, a breach has been made in the solid phalanx of African heathenism and wretchedness; and Liberia this day is an "open door," by which the charity of the Church may reach vast masses of native heathen. They crowd around Liberia on every side—yea, pour into the very Republic itself. They have, moreover, begun to ask for light. Writes one of our missionaries: "At the second town which I visited, an old man followed me a long distance from town, importuning me in the most serious, solemn manner to send him a teacher. The man's earnestness startled me. 'But, my friend,' I said, 'I have no teacher to leave here. I am only travelling through the country.' 'But,' was his reply, in very clear English, 'but your people promised me a school. I want my children taught; and you ought to send a man here.' And for a half hour he kept beside me, step by step, urging his suit."

HOW IS THE WORK TO BE DONE?—All experience in missions leads to the conviction, that teachers must be raised upon the soil for this people. And an earnest effort is now making to this end in the Hoffman Institute, under the charge of our admirable missionary and teacher, Rev. Mr. Auer. But a due supply of Liberian native teachers and ministers has not yet been raised up. And the present needs of the hundreds of thousands of immortal souls who are now within reach from Liberia, and the work

now going on of forming an African Church for the future, demand the *immediate* presence of the energy, enterprise, superior civilization, and mature Christianity of our own, or some other long-Christianized race. We have, however, now, alas! only one white clergyman on the African Coast. Two Christian women have lately gone out there, one of them after full experience, during five years, of the climate and the work. Rejoicing at their arrival, yet grieved that not one of the ordained ministers of the Church comes to his help, the Rev. Mr. Auer, our only white clergyman in Africa, asks a question which the Foreign Committee are at a loss to answer: "Must women go to the front, and men stay at home?"

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#### CONFIRMATIONS AT LAGOS.

The Bishop of West Africa arrived at Lagos, with Mrs. Cheetham, on the 17th November, and was well received by the clergy, church-wardens, and the community at large. His lordship preached at Christ church on Sunday, the 19th November, to a full congregation, and on St. Andrew's Day, November 30, he had confirmation, when 225 persons were confirmed in Christ church. On Advent Sunday, December 3d, he had ordination, when four native candidates were admitted to deacon's orders. Rev. H. Townsend preached the ordination sermon. On Tuesday, the 5th, he confirmed 166 persons in St. Paul's church; and on the 7th his lordship opened a new church at Iddo Island, in the vicinity of Lagos, and held a confirmation in the church at Ibute Metta, on the main land, to the northern district of the settlement. The Bishop was to have presided at the anniversary meeting of the Local Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square, on Monday, the 27th November; but, owing to his indisposition, the Hon. A. H. Porter took the chair.—*The African Times.*

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#### WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—At the meeting, on the 13th December, 1871, of the African Steamship Company, the Directors' report was adopted, and a dividend declared for the half year of 8s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, leaving £638 to be carried over.

GOLD DUST AND SPECIE.—The West African Company's steamer Lagos, arrived at Liverpool December 2, 1871, with 658 ounces of gold dust and £329 in specie.

THE NIGER STEAMERS.—The year 1871 was intended to be the last for a regular ascent by a ship of H. M. Navy at the same time with the trading steamers. Owing, however, to an accident

to one of the vessels on the West Coast station, there was not one available for this year's ascent; so that the abandonment of the trade to its own powers for self-protection was commenced this year, instead of next year. The trading steamers that went up were four in number, viz, the Victoria, belonging to the West African Company; the King Massaba, to Holland, Jacques & Co.; the Ja Ja, to Mr. Miller, of Glasgow; and the Ria Formosa, which is under the control of Mr. Pinnoch, and had gone up the Binue, and had not come down when our advices were sent to Lagos. It will be interesting to watch the progress of trade up the Niger, now that the protection afforded by one of Her Majesty's gunboats has been withdrawn, as it was expected it would be sooner or later.—*The African Times.*

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#### THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

On Monday evening, 27th November, Mr. T. W. Tobin, who was intrusted with the charge of Mr. Streeter's recent expedition to the diamond fields in the almost unexplored region of Southern Africa, delivered an interesting lecture on the subject to a crowded audience at the Polytechnic Institution, London, Professor Pepper presiding. The address was illustrated by a series of original sketches and diagrams, executed by Mr. Tobin from draughts made during his travels. After a few words descriptive of the travelling route to the scene of labor, the lecturer proceeded to explain the geological formation of the soil of Africa. It was believed, he said, that the whole of that vast continent was at some early period covered by the sea. The sand and other substances constituting the bed of the ocean had gradually petrified, and formed the solid rock and other soil now above the surface of the sea. The so-called table-mountains, so abundant in those parts, were due to submarine volcanic eruptions, the lava ejected by which had taken the form of the rock known as "green-stone," in the neighborhood of which the diamonds were chiefly found. The principal scene of operations was the vicinity of the Vahal and other rivers.

The peculiar appearance of the pebbles there had first attracted the attention of Baron Von Ludwig, who gave his opinion that before long some valuable stones would be discovered there. The children of a farmer to whom he made this statement soon afterwards found the first diamond, and sent it to the Baron, and almost immediately another was picked up worth 11,200*l.* It was a noteworthy circumstance, that on the banks of rivers the largest gems were found close to the water, and they became smaller and rarer as one searched inland. Mr. Tobin next discoursed at some length on the physical constitution and properties of the precious stone under consideration. Its origin,

he said, had as yet been a mystery, but it was known to consist of carbon in a state of crystallization. Owing, however, to the rapid progress of science, there was now some hope that it would soon be traced to its source. It was pretty clear that most specimens were of volcanic origin, and nearly connected with the above-mentioned green-stone.

Professor Pepper then proved that the diamond was identical in composition with a piece of ordinary charcoal, by the expensive experiment of burning it in oxygen. The gas formed by this process was tested by means of lime-water, and proved to be carbonic acid gas, exactly the same compound as was made by burning the less costly material just mentioned.

Mr. Tobin then resumed his lecture, remarking that several Dutch farmers, possessing land out in the Cape district, upon hearing of the discovery of the first few gems, set to work to search their farms, and were in many cases well rewarded for their pains. One man accidentally saw something shining in the wall of his mud cottage. On examination it proved to be a diamond of the first water. The soil from which the mud of the wall was taken was then investigated, and found to consist of chalk or lime, liberally sprinkled with diamonds. Immediately below the surface of chalk was discovered a mass of green-stone. There was at once a rush to the spot, and an unlimited number of stones were unearthed.

Specimens of garnets, rubies, and diamonds, apparently in the course of formation, were shown by the lecturer, magnified to a considerable size by microscopic power, and excited great interest.—*African Times.*

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#### COLONIZATION MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

A highly interesting and influentially attended meeting was held on Sunday evening, February 11, in the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Imbrie, pastor, in the chair, in the interest of the American Colonization Society, the object of which is to assist colored people to return, if they so desired, to their father-land. The proceedings were commenced with prayer and an anthem by the choir. The chairman then introduced the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Travelling Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who made a few remarks as to the objects of the Society.

Bishop Janes was introduced, and in the course of his remarks said the Society was not a failure. The spirit of the enterprise had been well understood by the founders. It has not even been a partial failure. The United States were settled and made into various colonies, under royal patronage and prestige; but which of them at their early career had in the

same space of time shown such a well-organized and well-regulated established government as Liberia has to-day. Not a single colony on our Coast, in the same time, realized such great results. The star of that rising empire is not a western star, neither is it an evening star. It is a morning star. Still, Liberia has had her embarrassments. The country had been wild and uncultivated, and houses had to be built. The colored people at first received the Society's plan with suspicion. The success of the enterprise is a marvel. The emigrants that leave this country hereafter will have had the advantage of being educated in our schools, and have exercised the rights of citizens, and with property which they gained, and gained fairly. All that was wanted now was enthusiastic zeal on the part of friends. The zeal manifested in the past was not adequate to the exigencies of the case. African colonization had been hallowed by the martyrdom of scores of men. Not only was religion self-propagating, but also liberty was self-propagating. Justice demanded that the colored people should be assisted to return to their native land. Not, however, that they should be forced to do so. They had been brought here against their will; not like other emigrants, who had been invited to come over.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt read the following letter:

NEW YORK, GRACE CHURCH RECTORY, *Sunday p. m., Feb. 11, 1872.*

MY DEAR DR. ORCUTT: I have been most reluctant to abandon the idea of going to Jersey City this evening in the interest of the American Colonization Society, and even now should persist in doing so, if I felt I should have strength enough to speak at all. Would that I could communicate some of my own intense convictions in this matter to the friends who are to assemble this evening. I can conceive of no nobler work than that which your Society is called to-day by Providence, at once striking and unmistakable, to do. God hasten the day when the American people will rise up in its might and do it.

Cordially, yours,

H. C. POTTER.

The meeting was concluded by the choir singing the familiar hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and the benediction being pronounced. A liberal collection was the result of the meeting.—*Jersey City Journal.*

#### WEST-AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The African discoveries of the last fifteen years; the visit of Dr. Barth to Timbuctoo, Sokoto, and Kano, large cities easily accessible from Sierra Leone and Liberia; the discovery and navigation of the upper source of the Niger, have greatly

stimulated the curiosity of scientific men in Europe and this country as to that portion of Africa; and, in the interests of science, civilization, and commerce, many eyes are turned to that land of mystery, but with a kind of hopeless feeling, that such is the unhealthiness of the climate in that region, and so numerous the barriers in the way, that it will be a long time before the world will receive any accurate information that will fill up the blank spaces on the maps between Timbuctoo and the West Coast.

Since the travels of Mungo Park and René Caille, the world has had no reliable information about that portion of the continent; and even they furnished no detailed record, and added very little to the cause of scientific geography. Major Laing reached Timbuctoo, but it is said he was murdered in the desert on his return. Mr. Winwood Reade, about two years ago, went from Sierra Leone, through Falaba, to the gold diggings at Buré, in the Mandingo country, but we have as yet no published report of his experiences.

We are gratified, therefore, to be able to record the intelligence, just received from the Coast, that Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, the Governor-in-Chief of the British West African settlements, has commissioned Professor Blyden to visit and report to his Government upon the countries about the head-waters of the Niger, as far as Bammakoo and Kaokan. We cannot predict the results of this undertaking, but we may safely expect that the effort to investigate a country known to be populous and to abound in natural resources will not fail to secure the sympathy of all lovers of human progress; and the descendants of Africa in this country cannot but look with prayerful and hopeful interest on the endeavors of one of their own race to penetrate the distant regions of their fatherland.

Sir Arthur E. Kennedy is an enlightened and ardent friend of Africa and the African race. He believes in their capacity, under fair opportunity, to take a respectable and efficient share in managing the affairs of this world. The disposition of the interior chiefs towards his Government is at this moment, we learn, highly satisfactory. His good name among them for hundreds of miles gives him peculiar influence for promoting explorations.

## MAP OF LIBERIA.

A map of Liberia has been recently prepared and published under the auspices of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It shows the country from Cape Mount to beyond Cape Palmas, and is as reliable, if not as complete, a map of this region as we have seen. We hope it may have a large circulation, as calculated to excite an increased interest in the work which several of our Missionary Associations having stations in that Republic, and the American Colonization Society, each in its sphere, have at heart. Copies may be ordered from the Rev. William H. Hare, Secretary, 23 Bible House, New York. Price per copy, without lath and roller, divided into sections, on muslin, in a shape convenient for carrying, \$2 25; neatly mounted, \$2 50.

## REV. JOHN SEYS, D. D.

Another of the laborers for the redemption of Africa and the elevation of her children, has passed away. The Rev. John Seys, D. D., died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, Friday, February 9, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Dr. Seys was born March 30, 1799, in the Island of Santa Croix, W. I., united with the Methodist Church in 1821, was ordained and came to the United States in 1829, joined the Oneida Annual Conference, and served within its bounds until the summer of 1834, when he embarked as Superintendent of the Missions of the Methodist E. Church in Western Africa.

From the day of his first landing at Monrovia until his last return from there in 1870, with the exception of six or seven years spent in pastoral charges in this country, Dr. Seys has been engaged in the missionary work in Liberia, as Agent of the Government of the United States for liberated Africans, and, more recently, as its Minister Resident and Consul-General to that Republic. He was Travelling Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society from 1850 to 1856, when he became the special Agent of the American Colonization Society to begin a settlement inland from the Liberian seaboard. He was thus the founder of Carysburg, now a prosperous town in the rear of Monrovia.

Dr. Seys's career was characterized by the highest order of activity, perseverance, and Christian zeal. He served his generation well; and, after a long and useful life, has fallen asleep in the faith of Christ. As the fathers thus pass on, may an increasing number of young men be found ready to fill their places, that the work of God may not be hindered.

## LETTER FROM REV. ELIAS HILL.

DECEMBER 15, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I write to you from on board the barque Edith Rose, this, December 15, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., in sight of Monrovia, and I feel it incumbent on me to tender the Society our hearty thanks for originating and executing the plan by which we have, so far, with the Divine aid, been successfully sustained.

Two deaths only took place on the voyage, the facts of which I would have published, viz: the child of Henry and Martha Jones, aged 12 months, devoured by the thrush, which it had so bad since June last, that its parents despaired of its ever getting well. The other was an infant of Bristol and Charity Wright, aged 6 months; neither did they expect it to live, as it was very poorly before they started for Liberia. I would also state that we had one birth on the ship, and the mother and daughter are doing very well.

We have had the privilege of prayer and praise to God every night, kept school in the daytime, and had preaching every Sabbath that the weather was favorable; for all which we feel grateful to our Heavenly Father, and under Him to the captain and crew of the Edith Rose.

I enclose a copy of the resolutions heartily adopted to-day by the emigrants, trusting that they may be published, especially in the AMERICAN PRESBYTERY.

December 15. All the emigrants, 244 in number, were safely and joyfully landed this day at Monrovia, our new and longed-for home.

Years, in lasting remembrance,

ELIAS HILL.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EMIGRANTS.

We, emigrants on board the Edith Rose, Allen Alexander, of New York, master, having embarked at Hampton Roads, Virginia, for Monrovia, Liberia, in grateful remembrance of the very kind treatment of the officers of the vessel, feel it to be our duty and privilege, for the information of all concerned, to make and publish the following statement, viz:

1st. In respect to food, there has been the greatest abundance, and that which was good and palatable, adequate in all respects to what was promised by the American Colonization Society.

2d. Our sick have been tenderly cared for; medicines and medical aid have been afforded us; hence, in the Providence of God, the mortality has been small, being limited to two children, who indeed were sick when they came on board.

3d. The utmost kindness has invariably obtained, being unexceptionable and satisfactory.

[March,

4th. And now, since we are brought speedily and safely to our destination, the land of our choice, we separate with regret, and feel thankful to a kind Providence that has sustained us, and under lasting obligations to the vigilant and skillful master of the good barque Edith Rose.

5th. *Resolved*, That a vote of thanks of this emigration be tendered to the captain of the ship, and that he be furnished with a copy thereof.

6th. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded for publication in the AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

[Signed.]

ELIAS HILL, *Chairman*,  
PETER MOUNTAIN, *Secretary*,  
JEFFERSON BRACEWELL,  
JUNE MOORE,  
BRISTOW WRIGHT, } *Committee.*

December 15, 1871.

LETTERS FROM HENRY W. DENNIS, ESQ.

MONROVIA, December 21, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: The Edith Rose arrived at this port on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst. On Saturday we landed all the people from South Carolina, and on Monday the remainder of the emigrants, having got all of their effects and their supplies in store. I have to-day sent up to Arthington, in eight boats, all the people, excepting those from South Carolina and the three grandchildren of Loudon Williams, of this city, with the greater part of their baggage. I have the South Carolina emigrants in the Receptacle, excepting the Rev. Elias Hill and his brother, Madison Hill and family, for whom I have rented a private house. Next week the men of this large party will be provided with boats to go to Arthington to commence work. I shall do all I can to facilitate their settlement on their own lands at that place.

Two children died on the passage from Hampton Roads, viz, Henry Jones, Jr., aged one year, and Leah Wright, aged six months—both said to be sick before being taken on board the Edith Rose. Two single women arrived with the emigrants, whose names do not appear on the roll list, viz, Sarah Johnson, aged 21 years, and Malinda Morris, aged 20 years.

The Legislature met here on Monday, the 4th inst., in a quiet and peaceable manner, and organized. D. F. Wilson, of Maryland county, was elected Speaker of the House, and John Marshall, of the same county, was made President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The Legislature has been much occupied in trying to understand matters connected with the recent loan. Commissioners Anderson and Johnson have been before it and made statements of their doings, but they don't seem to know much about the details.

Hon. Joseph J. Roberts and Mr. Anthony W. Gardner have been declared by the House of Representatives as the duly elected President and Vice President of Liberia for the next two years. They will be inaugurated on Monday, January 1, 1872. Quiet and order prevail now throughout the Republic.

MONROVIA, January 10, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I visited Arthington on the 27th ultimo, and found the emigrants who had been sent up there comfortably housed and well pleased. There was room for the accommodation of others, whom I intended to have moved up at once on my return home. On stating to those remaining in this town my wish to get as many of them to Arthington as possible, I found they desired to look around at the different settlements on the river, in order to make a selection where to locate and draw their lands. I promptly placed boats at their service to visit other places, and they have since concluded to settle at Arthington. I have sent up some eight families of them.

The Rev. Elias Hill is truly a remarkable man. I have had some very pleasant conversations with him. His zeal and interest for Africa's redemption has not in the least abated. He has preached in the different churches—Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian—to large and attentive congregations every Sabbath since his arrival here. He desires me to have him conveyed to Arthington the latter part of the present week, which I shall arrange to do. At his request, I have consented to have a small-size frame house, for his residence, erected adjoining the Baptist Church at Arthington. There is no regular minister at that place, and, nearly all the settlers being Baptists, they are anxious to have him with them. There will be need for an additional school at Arthington, and agreeably to your suggestion I will engage him to teach it. I have already informed him of the matter.

The public surveyor is now at Arthington, engaged in surveying lands for the emigrants. The storehouse there is completed, and I am having stores sent up as fast as I can.

The schools at Brewerville and Arthington are in healthy operation. The teachers are punctual and regular in their attendance. I thank you for sending the books, &c., for the schools. I had to buy some that were needed a short while before those you shipped came to hand.

In regard to national concerns, I have to say that Mr. Roberts was inaugurated President on Monday, the 1st inst., and Mr. Gardner as Vice President the same day, amid great rejoicing and enthusiasm.

Having already informed you of the urgent request of Mr. Roberts, and the general wish of the citizens of the country, that I accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, it may not altogether surprise you to learn that on the 3d inst., by a unanimous vote of the Senate, my nomination was confirmed, and I was commissioned to that office on the same day. I did not desire it, but under the circumstances could not well decline what seemed to be the general desire. I do not say that I shall succeed, but if God gives me health and strength, I shall do my utmost in aiding to bring about a better state of things.

The Legislature has accepted the loan negotiated in London, and are now devising how the goods and moneys are to be disposed of. The brig "Town" arrived here on the 27th December from Liverpool, with a cargo bought with some of the proceeds of that loan.

I am, sir, yours sincerely,

H. W. DENNIS.

[March, 1872.]

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

*From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1872.*

MAINE.





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